

Summit Lake [REDACTED] Reroute



FERC/EIS-0232F, CP09-54-000

September 2010

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Attachment A. Comparison of Resources Affected

1 Introduction

The purpose of this report is to address Summit Lake [REDACTED] Re-route associated with the Ruby Pipeline Project (Project) on Bureau of Land Management (BLM) land in Humboldt County, Nevada. See Summit Lake [REDACTED] Map, Figure 1. In this case the impact analysis is based on a 300-foot wide corridor and is compared to a 300-foot wide segment of the previous route alignment. The reroute is from (MP) 519.7 to MP 523.5. The proposed realignment area of analysis is approximately 150 acres. The tables and narrative below summarize those route realignments that only occur on BLM managed lands.

2 Cultural Resources

Table A-5.1 Summary of Cultural Resources Sites Impacted

3 Water Resources

3.1 Wetlands

There are no wetlands that would be impacted within or outside of the 300-foot study corridor.

3.2 Streams

There are no streams that would be impacted within or outside of the 300-foot study corridor.

3.3 Springs and Seeps

There are no springs and seeps that would be impacted within or outside of the 300-foot study corridor.

4 Soils Resources

Existing conditions and potential soil impacts within the Summit Lake [REDACTED] in Humboldt County are addressed in this section. The re-route crosses similar soil units as the proposed route. Please refer to Table A-5.2 for a summary of the impacts.

Table A-5.2 Soils Characteristics Potentially Impacted, based on 300-foot corridor

Route	Acres	County	Name	Primeland Farmland	Texture	Drainage
Previous	63.5	Humboldt	Hart Camp-Devada-Rock outcrop complex	No		
	67.5	Humboldt	Devada-Bucklake complex	No	Loam	Well

Table A-5.2 Soils Characteristics Potentially Impacted, based on 300-foot corridor

Route	Acres	County	Name	Primeland Farmland	Texture	Drainage
						drained
	2.6	Humboldt	Davey loamy fine sand, 2 to 8 percent slopes 1/	No	Loamy fine sand	Somewhat excessively drained
	1.0	Humboldt	Woofus-Welch complex	No	Loam	Very poorly drained
	4.3	Humboldt	Bucklake-Ninemile-Fretera association	No	Loam	Well drained
Reroute	111.1	Humboldt	Hart Camp-Devada-Rock outcrop complex	No		
	33.3	Humboldt	Devada-Bucklake complex	No	Loam	Well drained
	3.1	Humboldt	Davey loamy fine sand, 2 to 8 percent slopes 1/	No	Loamy fine sand	Somewhat excessively drained
	2.3	Humboldt	Woofus-Welch complex	No	Loam	Very poorly drained
	3.9	Humboldt	Bucklake-Ninemile-Fretera association	No	Loam	Well drained

5 Fish, Wildlife, and Vegetation

5.1 Fish

There are no streams within the confines of the re-route survey corridor. Implementation of the reroute would have no effect on fish populations on BLM-managed lands.

5.2 Wildlife

5.2.1 Big Game

Big game resources potentially impacted by the Project are adequately discussed in the FEIS. The proposed re-route does not cross designated big game winter and crucial winter habitats.

5.2.2 Pygmy Rabbits

The impacts of the Project on pygmy rabbits are adequately discussed in the FEIS. The Summit Lake would not affect known pygmy rabbit populations.

5.2.3 Greater Sage-Grouse

The impacts of the Project on greater sage-grouse habitat are discussed in the FEIS and the POD, Appendix S. The previous and proposed alignment would impact winter habitat for greater sage-grouse. Table A-5.3 summarizes the impacts.

Sage-Grouse Habitat Type	Previous Route Acres	Reroute Acres	Reroute Difference (Acres)
Winter	138.9	153.7	+ 14.8

5.2.4 Raptors

The impacts of the Project on raptors are adequately discussed in the FEIS. Surveys and monitoring for raptors have been completed for 2010. All raptors have fledged from the area.

5.3 Vegetation

5.3.1 Habitat Types

Potential changes to vegetation impacts as well as noxious weeds due to the re-route are addressed in this section. The Project traverses nine vegetation cover types: sagebrush steppe, salt desert scrub, juniper woodland, mix conifer forest, mixed forest, riparian, grasslands, mountain meadow and barren/developed (pasture). For a complete description of vegetation cover types please refer to Table 4.4.1-1, Upland Vegetation Communities Occurring along the Ruby Pipeline Project in the FEIS for the Ruby Pipeline Project (FERC 2010). Wetland vegetation crossed by the Project is discussed in section 3.1. Ruby will minimize vegetation impacts during and after construction activities, as detailed in Ruby's Upland Erosion Control, Re-vegetation, and Maintenance Plan, Ruby's Wetland and Waterbody Construction Procedures, and Ruby's Restoration Revegetation Plans (see FEIS Appendices F and L, or the POD Appendices, D, F, and E.).

Table A-5.4 summarizes and compares the habitat type between the previous route and the proposed Summit Lake ■■■ alignment. Habitat types along the proposed route adjustment include 150.5 acres of sagebrush steppe. The existing route includes 0.04 acres of acres of mountain meadow, and 130.9 acres of sagebrush steppe.

Table A-5.4 Habitat Types Crossed by the Williams Lateral

Habitat Type	Habitat Type	Miles crossed	Acreage crossed
Previous Route	Sagebrush Steppe	3.7	130.9
	Mountain Meadow	1.0	0.04
Reroute	Sagebrush Steppe	4.2	150.5

5.3.2 Noxious Weeds

Potential impacts due to the presence of noxious weeds have been thoroughly discussed in the FEIS, section 4.4.6. Ruby would implement a number of measures designed to prevent the establishment of new noxious weed populations and to control the spread of existing populations. Noxious weed control measures are described in detail in Ruby's Noxious and Invasive Weed Control Plan (POD Appendix H) and are further discussed in the FEIS.

Within the proposed Summit Lake [REDACTED] in Humboldt County there are no infestations of noxious weeds occur.

Figure of Route